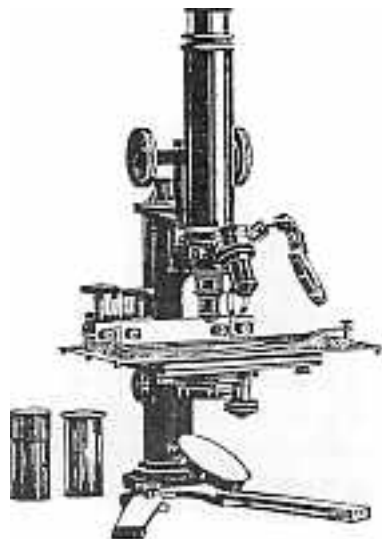
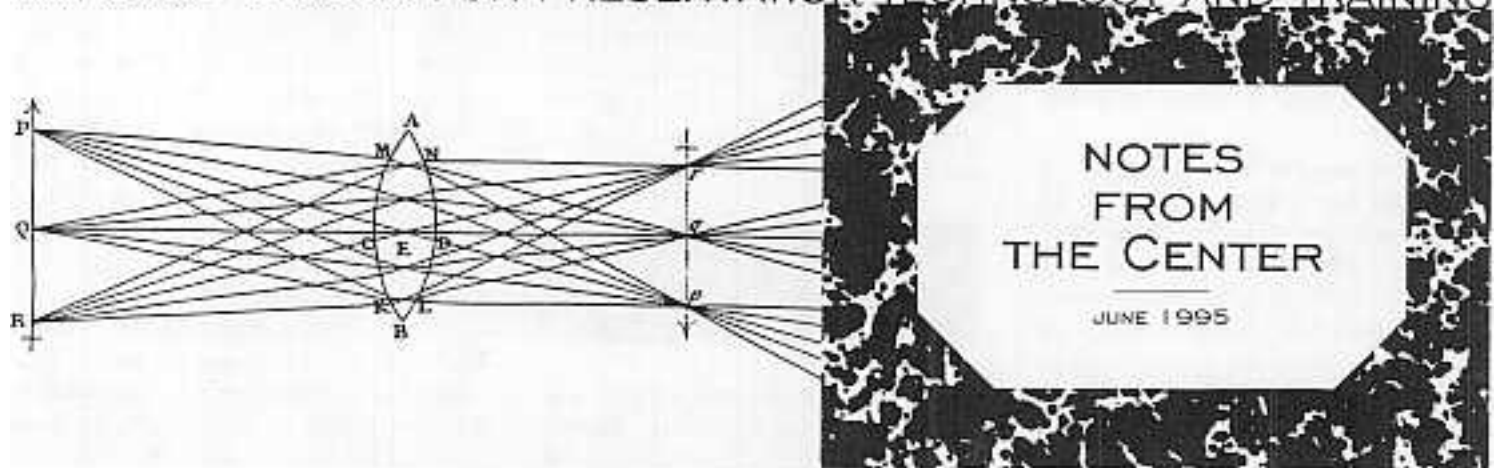


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NCPTT

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING



the appearance of these votes,

the fifth in a series of newsletters ~ about the Center, coincides with the receipt of proposals for our 1995 Preservation Technology and Training Grants program. The PTT Grants are an integral part of the Center's research and training activities. There is a critical need for applied

research and training in all aspects of historic preservation in the United States - a need that can only increase as our cultural resources continue to deteriorate over time. A long-term commitment to research and training is essential if significant advances in historic preservation are to be made and if we are to meet the challenges of the 21st century. American industries that remain competitive and successful in the market place are those that commit significant resources to research and development. For many disciplines active in historic preservation, PTT

Grants are the only source offunding for research.

FROM THE EDITOR

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Advances in historic preservation are necessary and it is important that they be made within the preservation professions. Simply relying upon or borrowing technologies from related fields of study is not the answer. Research must be undertaken in context to ensure relevancy. The transfer of technologies developed by the private or public sector can have little practical value if the preservation specialist or end user is not involved in the research process. No matter how great the technology, it is the skill, expertise and experience of the skilled craftsman or conservator which detennines the success of any treatment.

Send comments and items of interest to the editor of the next newsletter (Frances Gale).



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PRESERVATION PROFILE

17zir feaf1Jre inchJdes the third profik in an occasional se1i£s that highlights the careers of people who motivate and guide preservation practice in the United States.

Neville Agnew

Dr. Neville Agnew is a member of the Preservation Technology and Training Board and is co-chair of the research subcommittee.

Educated in South Mrica, Dr. Agnew conducted postgraduate research in

England and received his PhD in polymer chemistry in 1967. Mer pursuing a career in chemistry in South Mrica and Australia, Dr. Agnew joined the. Queensland Museum in Australia in 1980 where he was instrumental in establishing the conservation department. While in Australia he was involved in the preservation of a number of outdoor sites and monuments including fossil footprints from the Lark Quarry dinosaur stampede site in central Queensland, the British warship Pandora wrecked off the Great Barrier Reef in 1791 in the Torres Strait, and the ruins of a 19th century penal colony on the island of St. Helena in Moreton Bay.

In 1988 Dr. Agnew was appointed Deputy Director of the Scientific Research Program and, in 1990, Scientific Director of the Getty Conservation Institute. The following year he took over as Special Projects Director. In September 1994 he was appointed Associate Director for Programs at the Getty Conservation Institute.

Dr. Agnew has directed and participated in a number of national and international conservation projects supported by the Getty Conservation Institute including the preservation of the Siqueiros mural in Los Angeles, the Mogao and Yungang Buddhist grotto sites in China, Nefertari's tomb and the Sphinx in Egypt, the bas-reliefs of the Royal Palaces of Abomey and the Laetoli hominid trackway in Tanzania, the historic center of Quito in Ecuador, and the St. Vitus mosaic in

Prague. His current research activities include a joint Getty Conservation Institute/New Mexico State Monuments project on adobe preservation, the development of techniques for the preservation and protection of archaeological sites, and a collaborative project with the National Park Service at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.

Dr. Agnew is the author of some 60 publications in chemistry and conservation. A long time advocate of site preservation and management, Dr. Agnew still finds the conservation of cultural materials to be an intellectually challenging and satisfying activity at the crossroads of the arts, humanities and sciences.

MATERIALS RESEARCH PROGRAM

This article is the second in a series that covers the activities of the Materials Research Program. The focus is on Dr. Victor Mossotti's work on the dissolution of calcareous stones by acid rain. Dr. Mossotti, a scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey (Bureau of Geochemistry), has been involved with the NPS Acid Rain Program (now the Materials Research Program) since the mid-1980s. After first serving as a consultant, he became actively involved in acid rain research in the early 1990s. In his most recent work he has attempted to model the dissolution of stone by wet deposition and has applied this model to the cleaning and maintenance of buildings.

Stone that is composed of calcite (calcium carbonate) is called calcareous stone. Limestone and marble, both virtually pure calcite, are used in the construction of buildings and monuments and are carved for stone statuary. Degradation of these building materials in recent years has been widely attributed to air pollution. Studies to determine damage caused by air pollution have pointed to the acidity of rain --commonly termed acid rain.

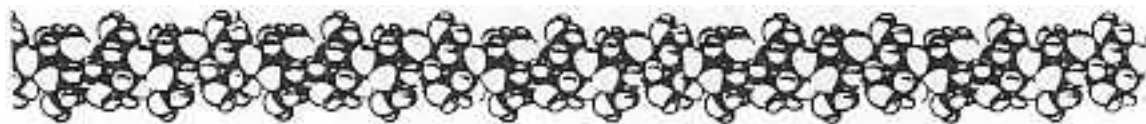
Pollutants can be deposited onto calcareous stone in two ways, either through dry or wet deposition. Dry deposition occurs when sulfur dioxide gas, present in the atmosphere due to the

combustion of fossil fuels, reacts with calcareous stone to form gypsum, a water soluble salt. (Research on dry deposition will be discussed in a later article.) Wet acid deposition takes place in the form of dew, fog, and rain. When calcareous stone is exposed to acid rain its surface gradually dissolves. This dissolution by wet deposition has been at the core of Mossotti's recent work.

Mossotti and his colleagues at the USGS have developed a model, called CHEMFLOW, that can help to explain the erosion of stone when rain flows over its surfaces. The model is divided into two parts. Part One identifies the dominant agents and processes that cause stone to erode in a dynamic system. For example, reaction of calcite with pure water, with acid from acid rain, or with carbonic acid (created when carbon dioxide dissolves into water), all contribute to the erosion of calcareous stone. In a dynamic system, it is the rate of each reaction that determines its contribution to the total process. Surprisingly, Mossotti finds that the main culprit in the dissolution of stone is the effect of pure water as it flows over the surface of stone. The reaction of calcite with pure water is greater than the reaction of calcite with acids found in acid rain under most circumstances. Only in a hard rain with a pH of less than about 3.5 will the acid significantly contribute to the erosion of calcareous stone.

It is difficult to directly measure the erosion of stone. Most erosion is determined indirectly by measuring the amount of calcium ions that wash off the stone surface during a rain and are collected in a vessel. To be meaningful, the amount of calcium ions found in the collected solution must be related to the actual erosion.

Part Two of the CHEMFLOW model focuses on defining this relationship. When rain first hits the stone, it sits in droplets on the surface. Over time enough droplets collect together and start to flow over the surface of the stone towards the collection vessel. Some calcium ions from the dissolved stone are found in the rain that makes its way to the collection vessel while other calcium ions remain in the rain that wets the surface of the stone. Because only the calcium ions in the collected solution are measured, calcite loss from the stone appears to be less than the



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actual amount that is dissolved. Also, the amount of calcium ions eventually collected in the solution is dependent on the rain delivery (i.e. a hard driving rain or a slow steady rain) and time intervals during which the solution was collected. The model accounts for these processes.

One of the main issues in cleaning a building is the stability of the cleaned surface following exposure to the polluted atmosphere. Mossotti and his colleagues have made a preliminary application of the CHEMFLOW model to evaluate the stability of stone after cleaning by different methods. This technique is presently in use to help determine the most appropriate cleaning method for the City Hall in Philadelphia.

Mossotti's work does not focus on the amount of material removed from the surface of the stone during cleaning. Instead, the work emphasizes the reactivity of the stone surface after cleaning. Four different cleaning methods were applied to test sites on the Philadelphia City Hall. After cleaning, the relative reactivity of the test surface was determined. Pure water was flowed over a measured surface area on the sample for a fixed time period and the wash solution was collected. The amount of calcium ions in the solution was determined and the observed dissolution rate was calculated. Using the observed dissolution rate and the CHEMFLOW model, the relative reactivity of the surface was determined. As the reactivity increases, more stone dissolves, and the potential for future damage increases.

Dr. Mossotti's work is funded by the Center's Materials Research Program and clearly demonstrates the practical benefits of basic research. For more information contact:

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Branch of Geochemistry

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-Mary F. Stri£gel



Historic Preservation SYInposiuDI and Workshop

Washington, Arkansas

April 6-8

John Robbins and Frances Gale attended and selVed as faculty for this first statewide preservation symposium and workshop in Arkansas. Chief sponsors were the Arkansas Historic Preservation PrograDI, Arkansas State Parks' Historic Resources and MuseuDI Services and Old Washington Historic State Park. Carey Walker, Old Washington's Superintendent, was.our host.

The symposium-and-workshop was an effective grassroots preselVation training opportunity. Faculty included craftspeople and preservation professionals from the ArkLaTex region. Participants included owners of private historic properties, managers and staffs of historic societies and sites and elected officials with preservation responsibilities. In addition to giving the keynote address, John and Fran conducted several ~essions: a preservation roundtable discussion with all participants, a session on cemetery preselVation and interpretation, and a session on the use of historic buildings

The symposium and workshop afforded opportunities for the Center to establish ties with Arkansas preservation colleagues and to join in excellent grassroots preservation awareness and technical sessions. Old Washington is a collection of historic structures in an "outdoor museum" setting that includes case studies for training in wood, masonry, moved structures, archeology, objects conservation, and interpretation. As well, conference facilities at Old Washington are very accommodating. Watch for cooperative regional activities between the Center and Arkansas State Parks at Old Washington.

PTTBoard Meeting

Washington, DC

May 1-4

The fourth meeting of the Center's Preservation Technology and Training

Board convened in Washington to further define the Center's mission and to draft the Center's five-year strategic plan. The results of the working group meetings in research, information management and training (see p. 4) were also discussed. The meeting was directed by **Dr. Elizabeth Lyon** (PTTBoard chair), **Robert Melnick** (PTTBoard Vice-Chair), and **Blaine Cliver** (PITBoard Designated Federal Official). Joining the PITBoard were **Dr. Robert Alost**, President of Northwestern State University.

Special out-of-session events highlighted the work of the Center and the PITBoard. Receptions for the PITBoard and friends of the Center were hosted by the **American Institute of Architects**, the **Getty Conservation Institute** and the **National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property**. A Tuesday evening reception hosted by **Richard Moe** and the **National Trust for Historic Preservation** honored the preservation efforts of Senator J. **Bennett Johnston** and his staff as well as, members of the **PTTBoard**.

Annual meeting of the Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans

New Orleans

May 18

Tulane University's School of Architecture was the setting for the twenty-first annual meeting of the **Preservation Resource Center**, one of America's premier preservation non-profits. **H.M. "Tiln" Favrot, Jr.**, AIA --PRC President --welcomed PRC members and joined **Patty Gay** --PRC Director --in conferring their "Preservation Hero" awards to effective grassroots preservation activists and organizations. **Donna Robertson**, Dean of the School of Architecture, delivered the keynote address. Dean Robertson welcomed the PRC as part of the School's IOOth anniversary celebration and described the School's emphasis in preservation education. Tulane is developing an interdisciplinary Master of Arts degree in historic preservation and environmental conservation with areas of concentration that include Latin and African-American heritage, cultural resource databases and substantial internships.



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Patty Gay and the PRC have been supporters of the Center since its inception and cooperative ventures will be possible with New Orleans as an excellent laboratory for preservation research and training.

NCPTT working groups Natchitoches

The Center recently convened three working groups to help define the Center's research, training and information management activities. All were held on the Natchitoches campus of **Northwestern State University of Louisiana**. The workshops were convened by the PTTBoard and attended by nationally-recognized experts in suchs fields as conservation science, information management, and training in cultural resource management.



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Training working group

April 19-20

The training working group identified several key issues for the Center to consider. These included developing public awareness about preservation, coordinating training work undertaken by local, state and federal preservation agencies, collaborating with nonprofit organizations in providing training, and serving as a clearinghouse for information on training activities.

It was also recommended that the Center take a leadership role in providing "convenience-based" education for preservationists using new technologies such as the Internet, videos, and distance learning.

The following individuals participated in the training working group:

David AIDes, Professor of Urban Affairs and Public Policy and Director of the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware; President, National Council for Preservation Education

JaD C.K. Anderson, Executive Director, RESTORE, Architectural Restoration Training Program, New York, New York

Martin Burke, Chief, Division of Conservation, Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia; Director of Professional Education, American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works

Kathleen Byrd, Head of the Department of Social Sciences at NSU

Richard Dozier, Associate Dean, School of Architecture, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee, Florida

Arlene FleDling, Cultural resources management consultant, Great Falls, Virginia;

Frances Gale, Training Coordinator, NCPIT.

James K. Huhta (working group chair), Director, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; PTT Board member, Member of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Richard Hobbs, Vice President of Professional Practice, American Institute of Architects, Washington, DC

ROD McBride, Director, Tele- communications/Distance Learning, NSU

Phyllis Messenger, Senior Education Archaeologist, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Minneapolis, Minnesota

John Robbins, Executive Director



Research working group

March 31, April 1

Discussions at the research working group focussed on the need to define the Center's "client" base and to establish a clear concept of its research objectives in order engender support from within and outside the National Park Service. Though mandated to serve the entire preservation community at the city, state and federal levels, the support of State Historic Preservation Offices is considered crucial.

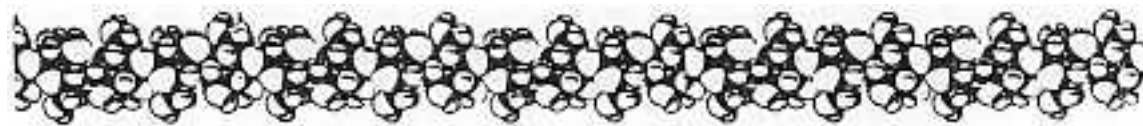
Particular attention was devoted to the need to establish research priorities given the limited amount of funds available. Strategies for establishing research priorities that meet national preservation needs were outlined, including the use of modified Gordon conferences in which a select number of professionals from one field would participate in an intensive workshop. One of the principal outcomes would be a prioritized list of project proposals. It was generally agreed that the Center should also enlist the assistance of various national organizations such as the American Institute for Conservation, American Institute of Architects, Society for American Archaeology, and Society of American Landscape Architects, to help identify long term research needs in their various disciplines.

Regarding in-house research, discussions focused on the Center's role in accelerating the technology transfer process. From a practical standpoint, it seemed more advantageous for the Center to concentrate its research efforts on the identification and application of new technologies (and hence become more treatment or process oriented) rather than on their actual development. It was also stressed that whenever possible, research should be undertaken in collaboration with other research facilities active in historic preservation.

The following individuals participated in the research working group:

Kathleen Byrd, Head, Department of Social Sciences, NSU

E. Blaine Cliver, Chief, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC



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Mark Gilberg, Research Coordinator,

NCPrr

David Grattan, Chief, Conservation Processes Research Division, Canadian Conservation Institute, Ottawa, Canada

Stan Graves, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas

Alferdteen Harrison, Director, Margaret Walker Alexander Research Center, Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi; PIT Board member

John Isaacson, Director, Cultural Resources Research Center, US Army Civil Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

Judith Jacob, Architectural Conservator, National Park Service, New York, New York

Jitn Judge (working group chair), Professor of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado; PIT Board member

Elizabeth Lyon, Chair, PIT Board

John Robbins, Executive Director,
NCPrr

Mary F. Striegel, Research Associate,
NCPIT.

Susan Turner, Professor and Graduate Coordinator, Department of Landscape Architecture, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

John Twilley, Conservation scientist, Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Los Angeles, California.



Information management working

group
April 2-4

Discussions at the workshop focused on the need to define the Center's audience, the nature of the information to be disseminated, and the role of the NCPIT in information management for the preservation community. The participants strongly recommended that the Center concentrate on activities related to training the preservation community and the public about the available information technology and its benefits to potential users.

Other suggestions made by participants included:

develop guides to accessing and using the Internet

investigate the development of listservs (electronic discussion lists) survey the resources on the Internet and be the experts on what's out there

view SHPOffices as potential information providers

produce Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on specified topics encourage compiling of data that nonprofits can use
act as a clearinghouse in order to build bridges between diverse professions and to reduce duplication of effort.

The following individuals participated in the information managementworkshop:

Kathy Adams, Director, Preservation Services, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC

Kathleen Byrd, Head, Department of Social Sciences, NSU

E. Blaine Cliver (working group chair), Chief, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC

Mary Carron, Information Management Specialist, NCPIT

Patricia Gay, Director, Preservation Resource Center, New Orleans, Louisiana

Joa Gibsoa, Director, Center for Archeological Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana; and PIT Board member

Ada Jarred, Director, Watson Library, NSU

Hilary Kaplan, Conservator, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia

John Knoerl, Chief, GIS Unit, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC

Frederick Lilnp, Director, Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas

John Robbins, Executive Director,
NCPIT

WilliaDI Schallenberg, Director, On- line Services, American Institute of Architects, Washington, DC .

Carol Shull, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, DC

BrODa SiIDOD, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, Massachusetts

Peter Stott, Preservation and information management consultant, Boston,
Massachusetts.



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State University College at Buffalo Art Conservation Program

Blffalo

April 14

Mark Gilberg gave a one day workshop on pest management in museums for the benefit of students in the Art Conservation Program at the State University College at Buffalo. The workshop focused on a number of issues including monitoring and preventing insect infestations in museum collections as well as dealing with commercial pest control companies.

SAA Annual Meeting

Minneapolis, MN

May 3-7

Mary Carroll and Frances Gale attended the 60th Annual Meeting of the

Society for American Archaeology,

held May 3-7 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The 14 concurrent sessions and 1100 posters and papers covered a wide range of regional and topical issues in research, cultural resource management, and education. With over 2000 attendees, the meeting in Minneapolis was one of the SAA's largest ever. '\

Mary Carroll was invited to participate in the Public Education Committee meeting. The focus and commitment of the Public Education Committee is the belief that "...sharing archaeology with the public provides a sense of who we are as human beings; promotes cultural awareness and sensitivity; provides a means of teaching critical thinking, cooperative learning, problem solving, and citizenship skills; increases awareness of archaeological research; and promotes stewardship of archaeological resources." (from *Save the Past for the Future II. Report of the Working Conference*; p.32)

Mary made a presentation to the Committee about the Center. Its organization, function, grants program, and research, training and information management activities were discussed. Mary stressed the Center's desire to cooperate with other agencies and organizations.

Fran attended two pre-conference workshops sponsored by the SAA and the Archeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service. Both were developed with funds provided through the Center's

1994 PTT Grants program. The Workshop on Site Discovery Methods, Techniques, and Recent Developments took place on May 2. The Workshop on Site Evaluation Methods, Techniques, and Recent Developments was scheduled the following day. Frank McManamon, Chief of the Archeological Assistance Division, was the principal investigator organizing the workshops. Instructors for the workshops were James I. Ebert (Vice President, Ebert & Associates), John W. Weymouth (professor Emeritus, Physics Department, University of Nebraska-Lincoln), and Stephen Plog and Jeffrey Hantman (Associate Professors of Anthropology, University of Virginia). Through the PTT Grant provided by the Center,

University of Maryland graduate student Elizabeth West was hired as an AAD intern to assist with coordinating the workshops and compiling an annotated bibliography and reading list.

The Workshops began with a review of the distributions and frequencies of artifacts, features, and other anomalies comprising the archeological record. The discussion of probability and nonprobability sampling included sample universe, stratification, unit, and size. The instructors provided information about a variety of techniques used in site discovery and evaluation including manual techniques for detecting site constituents, soil chemistry and geophysical techniques, aerial photography, and satellite imagery. Case studies were used to illustrate the topics covered. The Workshops were attended by 37 participants.

Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches

Natchitoches, LA

May 19

Mark Gilberg conducted a tour of the American Cemetery in Natchitoches as part of the festivities associated with Preservation Week. The American Cemetery is the oldest burial ground in Natchitoches and dates to the early 18th century. It retains a number of significant archaeological and historical features relevant to this region. The Church of St. Francis (U35) once stood on this site

as did Fort Saint Jean Baptiste (1720), the western most outpost of the French colonial empire in the Americas. A brief introduction to the care and preservation of graveyards was given followed by a walking tour of the Cemetery that highlighted the deterioration of a number of the headstones and box crypts.



WORK IN PROGRESS

The Center's Gopher

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is now online. The Center's gopher can be reached at

gopher://gopher.ncptt.nps.gov

The gopher provides centralized access to preservation-related Internet resources such as databases, other gophers, libraries, archives and museums. Job openings, grant announcements, and conference announcements also will be posted. *Notes from the Center, Preservation Briefs*, and general information about navigating the Internet also can be found. In addition, searchable archives of several listserv discussion lists are being created. These are still under construction but should be available soon.

The Center's gopher is intended to be a dynamic and growing resource. Let us know if you have any ideas for other items we could add or directions that we might take. If you would like to submit material for posting to the gopher Gob, conference, grant, training announcements, etc.) or if you have any comments, contact Mary Carroll.



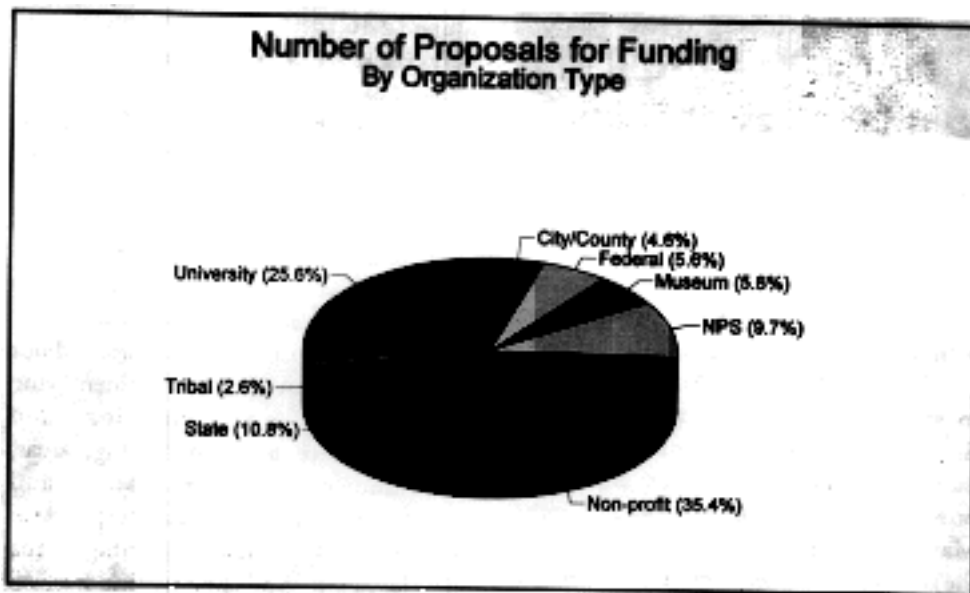
1995 PTTGrants

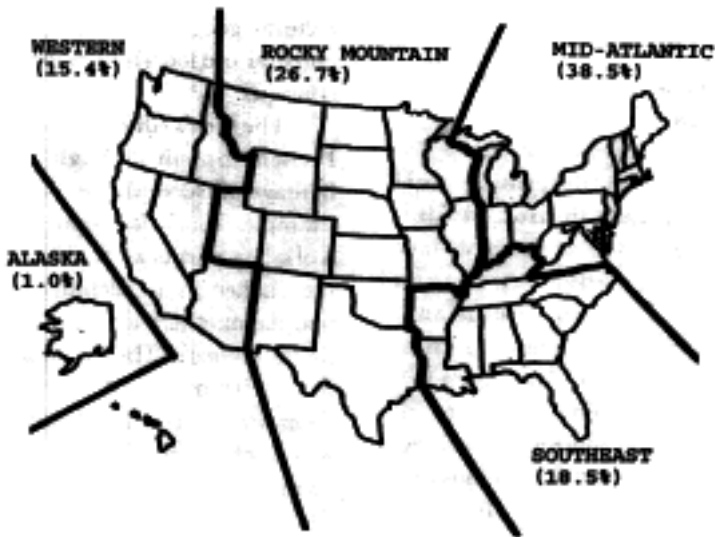
Following the April I postmark deadline a total of 193 research and training proposals were received for the Center's 1995 Preservation Technology and Training Grants. Analysis of proposals by discipline, geographic distribution and submitting organization is presented in the adjacent figures. Proposals were received from a wide range of nonprofit organizations and government agencies across the continental United States and as far away as Guam, Hawaii, and PUerto Rico. Collectively, universities and private nonprofit organizations submitted the greatest number of proposals. When the number of submissions is broken down by discipline it is clear that landscape architecture and, more importantly, history are under-represented and a greater effort is needed to reach researchers and practitioners in these disciplines,

A large number of information management-related proposals were received --many with a Geographic Information Systems component. This emphasis is not surprising given our need to manage and process ever increasing amounts of data, though the popularity of sophisticated new technologies, such as GIS, may be transitory. The Center will further consider this apparent trend.

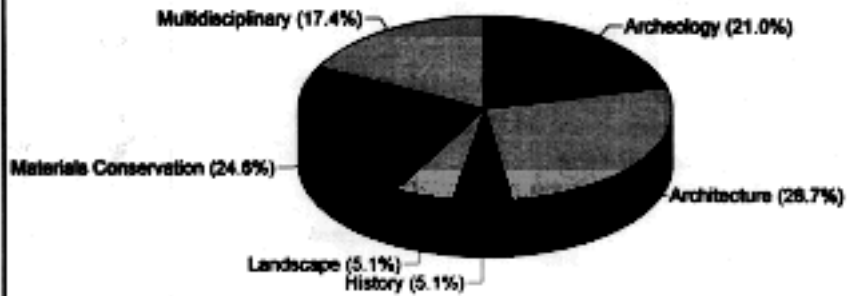
Approximately \$900,000 will be awarded in PTTGrants in 1995. Given the limited amount of funds, the selection process will be extremely competitive. To meet this challenge a three tiered review process will be used. Each proposal will undergo (1) an in-house screening to determine if the submission has met the published deadline, and is complete, and the applicant is eligible to receive a grant, (2) a peer review by discipline, and (3) a final panel review.

All proposals are presently undergoing peer review. It is anticipated that this part of the review process will be completed by the end of May. The final panel review will be undertaken soon thereafter.





**Number of Proposals for Funding
By Discipline**



NCPTT NOTES 5 - 7

THE NEAR FUTURE

June 6-10
23rd Annual Meeting of the American Institute for Conservation
St. Paul

On June 6, John Robbins will meet with the AIC Advisory Council.

Mark Gilberg and Mary Striegel will meet with the Research and Technical Studies (RATS) working group to discuss the results of their recent

membership survey on research priorities in art and architecture. Mark will also give a brief presentation on the role of the Center in cultural resources research.

June 9-11

Soil Horizons and Strata in Mound Fill Workshop

Poverty Point State Commemorative Area

A workshop on describing **soil horizons and strata in mound fill** is scheduled for June 9-11 at Poverty Point State Commemorative Area, an archeological site in Louisiana. Archeologists and soil scientists from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi will attend the workshop. The workshop will train participants in recognizing, describing, and sampling soil in earthen mounds and to promote cooperation between archaeologists and soil scientists. It is hoped that collaboration will lead to the development of standardized terminology for describing soil horizons and an increase in the collection of data from extant earthen mounds.

This workshop is supported by the Center through a cooperative agreement with NSU. Dr. Joe Saunders, Regional Archaeologist with the Department of Geosciences at Northeast Louisiana University, will serve as workshop coordinator. PTTBoard member Jon Gibson will be an instructor, providing a review of the research conducted at Poverty Point over the past 20 years. For additional information contact Frances Gale, Training Coordinator.

June 12-16

Heritage Area Workshop

Natchitoches

The **Heritage Area Workshop** has been scheduled for June 12-16 in Natchitoches. This course, organized with NSU's Department of Social Sciences, is part of a multi-phase research project on the Cane River heritage area that comprises Natchitoches and the rich region of cultural resources south of Natchitoches. Major themes of the workshop include identifying a heritage area, planning and comprehensive design for heritage areas, community involvement, and implementing an interdisciplinary, integrated approach to heritage area development. Workshop participants will learn how to draw from disciplines such as cultural geography, ethnology, folk life, and oral and local history for methods and concepts. -

The area's African, Native American, French, Spanish, Anglo, and Creole heritage will serve as case studies with actual examples from a developing heritage area, workshop participants will see, first hand, the challenges in identifying-, designing, and planning heritage areas. Chief lecturers for the course will be Dr. Ann Malone and Dr. Hiram (Pete) Gregory of the Department of Social Sciences. Field trips will include the Isle Brevelle Creole community, Cane River plantations and slave communities, and an architectural tour of Natchitoches.

The fee for the workshop is \$25.00, with on-campus housing provided for a reasonable additional charge. For further information contact Frances Gale.

Notes from the Center

June 1 1995

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